Photography: Multi-Image Techniques

Department of Media, Communication and Technology
Professor David Campbell

MCOM 308 PHOTOGRAPHY: Multi-Image Techniques

Fall, 1989
The Media Classroom

Text: Multi-Image Design and Production
Professor: David Campbell

Tuesday 12 - 1	Thursday 12 - 2
9/12 Introduction; *Thanksgiving* Assign Chpt. 1 "From Sound/Slide to Multi-Image"	9/14 Course requirements
9/19 Photography: Panorama Assignment Read Chpt. 6 "Photographing..."	9/21 The Photo Essay - assignment Multi-image terminology Panorama examples
9/26 The Dissolve Unit Read Chpt. 11 "Programming "	9/28 Dissolve unit exercise 1/2 at 12, 1/2 at 1
10/3 Examples of single-screen photo essays Choosing music Read Chpt. 7 "Creating the Music Track," & Chpt. 8 "Some Basics in Mixing & Editing Sound"	10/5 Examples of three-screen productions
10/10 Operating the Clear Light Micro Diamond Programmer; Storyboarding	10/12 Programming Exercise 1/2 at 12, 1/2 at 1
10/17 **Mid Term Exam** **Panorama Storyboard Due**	10/19 The Major Assignment Read Chpt. 2 "From Ideas to Production", Chpt. 4 "Editing the Slides" Examples of three-screen productions
10/24 Examples of award-winning multi-image productions	10/26 **Show Panoramas**
10/31 Read Chpt. 9 "Graphics, Title & Special Effects Masks" *Curing Graphic Design Problems*	11/2 More award-winners **Production Plan Due:** **Meet with your professor**
11/7 Lab	11/9 Lab
11/14 Lab	11/16 **Show Photo Essays**
11/21 Lab	11/23 Thanksgiving
11/28 Lab (sign up in advance)	11/30 Lab (sign up in advance)
12/5 Lab (sign up in advance)	12/7 Lab (sign up in advance)
12/12 Lab	12/17 **Multi-Image Festival**

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The Dissolve Units

The dissolve unit was the second significant development in multi-image presentations. The first was the programmer.

The dissolve unit's main use is to create a transition, a link (visual, of course) between two different images. Something can move, grow, be blown away or even crinkle up and die, all through carefully exicuted photography and a dissolve. The season can change as can the time of day. Objects can be taken in or out of focus. A viewer's attention can be attracted by "zooming" in or out. Words can be superimposed, changed, moved or faded out all through the use of a dissolve unit and two projectors. Given three dissolve units and three pairs of projectors the possibilities increase dramatically.

The System Standard

"A" projector is the top projector.
"A" projector lights first.
The system begins in standby with the projectors in FAN, lamps dimmed.
The first slide for each projector's sequence is in the projector's gate.
Since the projectors alternate and advance automatically, the first slide goes into the "A" tray, number 2 into the "B" tray, number 3 into the "A" tray and so on.

Speeds and Capabilities

Slides may be advanced at the following rates:
"CUT" an instant change from one image/projector to another. (Sometimes called a "CHOP.")
1 second dissolve*
4 second dissolve*
8 second dissolve*

*An additional.56 seconds is needed for the first tray to advance to the next slide. *A command given before the advancing is completed* results in the sequence reversing, messing you up, and causing you to swear.

F/HOLD "Freeze/Hold" to superimpose
With one projector lit (either) press F/HOLD. Nothing visible happens.
Press any dissolve rate. The dark projector will fade up at that rate superimposing its image over the preceding one.
Press any dissolve rate to to fade out the second image and advance the second projector.
OR, press F/HOLD to fade out the first projector and advance that projector creating a
"Freeze/Transfer."

S/HOME (Stand-by/Home)
Press once and the lit projector lamp will dim.
Press twice in succession and both trays will reverse to "Home"

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The Dissolve Units

A single-screen programming exercise

Be able to run either exercise with the provided slides in real time.

A. A slide with changing high contrast superimpositions

4 second fade in of first color slide

superimpose high contrast slide "#1"

lose superimposition with color slide staying

superimpose high contrast slide "#2"

lose superimposition with color slide staying

8 second dissolve to second color slide

2 second dissolve to third color slide

CUT to high contrast "#3"

4 second fade to black

B. A high contrast slide with changing color slides under

4 second fade in high contrast slide "#1"

superimpose first color slide

lose superimposition (high contrast slide stays)

8 second fade in of second color slide

lose superimposition (high contrast slide stays)

8 second fade in of third color slide

4 second fade to black

CUT to high contrast slide "#3"

8 second fade to black

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The Panorama

The Task

Shoot two three-screen panoramas with color slide film. Using Kodalith Ortho film, shoot white on black high contrast titles and credits. Program the presentation of the panoramas, titles and credits.

The Objective

To demonstrate mastery of 35mm panorama photography, ortho film exposure and processing, and simple three-screen multi-image programming.

Furnished:
- 20 exp. Ektachrome 200
- ortho film and chemestry
- slide mounts
- official multi-image storyboard sheet

Needed:
- a storyboarded plan
- a 35mm SLR
- 2 snap cap
- good tripod with a pan head or separate panorama head
- bubble level
- high contrast origionals for titles

Criteria:
- photography exposure and composition
- edge match
- horizon line
- titles and credits
- programming
- creativity

Storyboard due _____

Show time _____

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The Photo Essay

The photo essay, a series of photographs organized to give a deeper understanding of a topic, a place, or an idea than any one photograph ever could. Its objective is to inform, entertain or persuade.

Tips:

Organization can be thematic or chronological
The organization must have a logical sequence and not just be a group of postcard shots
A good photo essay, through its photographs, sequencing and pacing and its use of music will *affect* an audience. Their mood, feelings and/or attitudes will be different than what they were before your presentation.

Requirements:

Produce a one-screen, two projector linear program programmed and synchronized with a sound track
All photographs must be taken this semester.
Title and credit slides are to be integral to the design and execution.
Have no more than 48 slides.

Self-checks:

This is a ***photography*** assignment. Music can supplement and certainly enhance but most of your grade will be assessed against your photography.
Photography must have a consistency in exposure and style.
Think of each shot as though it alone was going to determine your grade or whether or not you get hired.
Title and credit slides are to be professional in appearance and appropriate in style to the presentation.
Be able to answer the question, "What is your message; your story?"

Show time _____

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A Graphic Presentation : facts, data or forecasting

See Multi-Image Design and Production Chapter 9
Graphics and Design pp 12 - 28

The Task

Using one screen area and 2, 4 or 6 slide projectors present a *sequence* of text, numerical, or graphic (or in combination) data.

Write and deliver an accompanying narration live.

Design the presentation so that it contains factual information and can be presented to a real audience of your choice, not just your favorite class (Multi-Image Techniques, remember?).

Artwork and text are to be computer generated.

Completed slides can be either color, shot off a VDT, colored high contrast, black and white high contrast or Polaroid blue and white.

The Activity

1. Pick/research information that can be graphically illustrated to show a progression, passage of time or forecasting/projection to an audience of your choice.

2. Determine how many illustrations will be necessary to complete the communication of information.

3. Select the computer format to generate the artwork.

4. Sketch each graphic.

5, Create each graphic.

6. Convert artwork to 35mm slide.

7. Write narration to accompany illustrations.

8. Present.

Criteria

Clarity/Legibility
Suitability of the medium to illustrate the information
Sequencing
Registration
Narration